MONEY BILLS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE DISPOSES OF THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Failure of the Effort to Reduce the Compensation for the Use of Postal Care-The Agricultural Appropriation Bill Taken Up-The Naval Bill in the House Provokes a Bebate as to the Relative Value of Cruisers and Battle Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15,-The last steps were taken by the Senate to-day in the disposition of the Post Office Appropriation bill, which has been under consideration every day since Monday. A final effort was made on the part of the committee on Appropriations to reduce the compensation of the railroad companies for the use of postal cars, in the shape of an amendment offered by Mr. Blackburn (Dem., Ky.) to cut down the appropriation of \$3,205,000 to the extent of ten per cent., and the Senate decided against it—yeas 19, nays 30. It had previously rejected a similar proposition, which had come over from yesterday, and which applied only to the fast mail service from Springfield, Mass., to Atlanta and New Orleans—the vote on that proposition being year 18, nays 31. Then an effort was made by Mr. Brice (Dem., O.) to have the \$196,000 which is appropriated for this latter service divided with a similar fast line in the West, from Ohio to Florida. But this met with no more favor than the others, and was laid on the table by a vote of 33 to 23. Then the bill was

The Agricultural Appropriation bill was then taken up. There was considerable discussion over an amendment reported from the Committee on Appropriations for a modification of the iaw relating to the inspection of cattle and meats for exportation.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) made a point of order against the amendment as "general legislation on an appropriation bill." He characterized this kind of legislation as "victous and utterly tedefensible." Senators, he said, were called spon to vote on a matter of such gravity and importance without even having known that any such legislation was proposed; without hav-ing seen the bill, which had been printed only this morning, and without being advised that any change was to be made in the law for the inspection of cattle and meats for foreign exportation. In conclusion Mr. Platt said

. thin the last year or two a foreign nation has undertaken to retaliate on the United States for some action of its Congress, by barring out our meats. I do not propose to engage in the repeal of any legislation, or in the mendment of any act now existing, at the dictation of a foreign Government. If Germany vants to retaliate, it is a game that two can play at, and the way to convince her that her proposed retaliation is properly understood in this country is to make use of the power which we now have for retaliating on Germany. I

proposed retailation is properly understood in this country is to make use of the power which we now have for retailating on Germany. I have very little respect for the legislation which attemots to conclints Germany by making our laws satisfactory to Germany."

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) pointed out what he called the absurdity of the proposed legislation, which would, he said, prevent a steamship getting her clearance unless she had certificates that the cattle out of which the canned meats on loard were made had been duly inspected before being slaughtered. He suggested that the proposition be "withdrawn for repairs."

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) defended the amendment, which was, he said, in the interest of human health and life, and which had been called for by the Secretary of Agriculture. He hoped that it would be made more stringent if possible. Its sole object was to prevent fraud and to prevent the preparation, either for the home market or the foreign market, of canned goods that were deleterious to health and life.

After a long and discursive debate the amendment went over without action, and the senate went through the rest of the bill, postponing action, however, on several controverted points, which are to be disposed of to-morrow.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) reported back from the Committee on Education and Labor the Senate bill for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by abor, agriculture, and commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by Archarden (Rep., R. I.) or ecommit it with instructions looking to the reinactment of the reciprocity and sugar bounty provisions of the Mckinley act, and to therematite on sugar was reported favorably and without amendment from the Finance Committee, and was passed on th

Agricultural Appropriation bills, and made a speech in advocacy of the bill. It would accomplish, he said, the following very beneficial and instraints results: First, it would prevent unjust discrimination by the railroads in favor of just discrimination by the railroads in favor or large monopolistic shippers, and against the small shipper; second, it would protect the weaker railroads and avoid the necessity of consolidation between railroads; third, it would prevent discrimination against one locality in favor of another; fourth, it would make competition fair and stable and just, as against outhroat preferences and discriminations. The bill, he said was a compromise. It represented, not said, was a compromise. It represented, not fully but approximately, the views of the inter-state Commission. It represented State Commission. It represented the expressed wisdom of the popular branch of Congress: it represented directly the people at large, and it represented the views of the railroad companies. The resolution went over without action, Mr. Chandler saying that he would ask to have it taken up at some future day with a view of making some remarks upon it.

THE NAVAL BILL IN THE HOUSE. Opposition to the Appropriation for Three New Battle Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-After the passage of a few private bills at the opening of the session. which occurred at 11 o'clock to-day, the House proceeded to consider the Naval Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1898. By agreement general debate was ordered to be closed at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The discussion to-day was devoted to the paragraph providing for the increase of the navy by the construction of three

battle ships and nine torpedo boats. Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) opposed the increase of the navy proposed in the bill, which, he said, would cost, including three battle ships, \$23,-116,000. The war between China and Japan had demonstrated that the unarmored cruiser of Japan had proved more than a match for the beavily armored battle ship of China. Secretary Herbert had expressed the opinion, in an article recently published in the North American Review, that the cruiser is to be the naval boat of the future. No naval power, said Mr. Simpson, made the practice of sending battle ships to other countries; they were not generally considered to be good seagoing vessels, Their heavy armor belts made them top heavy. What the United States needed for her navy was a light-draught vessel, capable of high speed, and of going into bays and coast waters In the light of experience, to build battle ships

was a useless expenditure of public funds.

Mr. Pendleton (Dem., W. Va.) advocated the appropriation recommended by the committee for the increase of the navy. He was of the opinion that the best way to preserve the peace of nations was to be prepared to maintain it, even if we had to fight for it.

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Ia.) said that the Prestdent, in his last annual message, called attention to the necessity and desirability of enabling the owners of American shipbuilding plants to continue them in operation and give employees something to do. He agreed with the President so far, and would vote to increase the navy as that message, said Mr. Dolliver, the President recommended that, in the matter of rehabilitating the merchant marine of the United states, a suggestion echoed by the gentleman from Kansas iMr. Simpson), the ship yards of the country be closed, and such ships as we need be purchased abroad and salled under the American flag. If he were called upon to decide as between closing American shipbuilding plants and increasing the merchant marine. Mr. Dolliver, and he would let the foreign carrying trade take care of itself for a time.

I was struck," said Mr. Dolliver, "in reading the newspapers the other day by the fact that the splendid officer who conducted the splendid French line steamship Gascogne into the port of New York was a Lieutenant in the French navy, detaited by his Government for the command of that merchant and passenger that message, said Mr. Dolliver, the President

ship, which, under contract with the French Government, is at any time available for all the LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. Government, is at any time available for all the purposes of war or peace required by the Government of France. I had the pleasure not lone ago of reading a book which has occasioned, perhaps, the most friendly criticism of our navy is every capital of the world—the work of Commodore Mahau on the 'Sea Power in History.' One thing which that great student and writer lays down seems to me to be absolutely true—that the basis of a successful navy is a merchant fleet, which in time of war may be converted to all military and naval purposes.'

Mr. Simpson—Boos the gentleman think that these battle ships, loaded down with armor plate, would be available for the merchant marine?

marine?

Mr. Dolliver—Now, I do not intend to debate with the Sage of Medicine Ledge about the utility of war ships in the fleets of the United States or of any nation in the world. I am not a practical seaman, but I know—

Mr. Simpson—It seems that your logic, like the steel plate furnished by Mr. Carnegie, is full of blow holes.

Mr. Simpson—It seems that your logic, like the steel plate furnished by Mr. Carnegie, is full of blow holes.

Mr. Dolliver—My idea is that the gentleman's knowledge of logic and his knowledge of ships are about on a parity. [Laughter]

Mr. Simpson—I am in favor of "maintaining the parity."

Mr. Boutelle (to Mr. Simpson)—You must have made a terrible hole in your "reserve." [Laughter.]

Mr. Dolliver—There is not a nation in the world that has not studied the question of battle ships—not one; and I put their science and their knowledge against the enthusiasm of my friend from Kansas. [Laughter.] He says that the ships of Japan sank the ships of China. That is true. I do not suppose that the genius of man or the wisdom of God could create a ship and man it with Chinese sailors which could not be sunk by the military genius of the rising empire of Japan. Put American seamen on the Chinese torpedo boats and they would have sunk the ships of Japan, and the torpedo boats of any country in the world would probably sink them. So that my friend is entirely wrong, and I think unwise, in undertaking to draw at short range any lesson for us from the experience of Japan, although he has a precedent in the Secretary of the Navy himself, who, in a recent interview, has undertaken to throw the light of Chinese experience upon the naval policy of the United States. [Laughter and appleause.]

Mr. Hall (Bem. Mo.) gave notice that at the

recent interview, has undertaken to throw the light of Chinese experience upon the naval policy of the United States. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Hall (Dem., Mo.) gave notice that at the proper time he would move an amendment, the effect of which would be to reduce the number of captains and commanders to forty each. The reason for this, he said, was that the Naval Register showed that on the average these officers did not spend one-third of their time on sea duty. There were more of them in Washington now than at any time in fifteen years. It might be a mere coincidence, but it seemed to him rather strange that this should be so, just at a time when the bill to reorganize the personnel of the navy, in which they are all interested, was before Congress. He was in favor of reducing the number of superfluous officers until at least one-third of their service could be on sea duty.

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.) strennously urged the increase of the navy as proposed in the bill. He exhibited at the Clerk's desk a map of the United States as an object lesson to show the exposed and defenceless character of our shores. Any one of the ports of the country, he said, might be hermerically sealed by the presence of a fighting ship of an enemy.

Mr. Everett (Dem., Mass.) argued against the proposed increase of the navy. He said the country needs much more than that development in other ways; better salaries for the representatives of the Government at foreign courts and for its judicial officers; better facilities for carrying mails; better care of the Indian wards. The cry of starving Navajoes rang in his ears. There was a greater and grander thing, he said, plotting against the preservation of American institutions with more likelihood of damage than all the thunders of the war ship Majestic—the mass of unassimilated foreign population in the large citles of the land. That was the problem, Mr. Everett said, which should engage the attention of our statesmen and legislators, and which will exhaust all the surplus the Treasur

REPUBLICAN REVENUE POLICY.

Free Sugar, with Bounty to Domestic Producers, Reciprocity, and Tariff on Wool. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The Senate Committee on Finance has ordered a favorable report on the bill passed by the House repealing the discrimination duty on all sugar imported from countries that pay an export sugar bounty. No formal vote was taken, but there was an informal expression of the views of the members of the committee. Mr. Sherman was the only of the committee. Mr. Sherman was the only Republican who indicated a favorable opinion of the bill. The Republicans objected to the repeal because they did not look upon its Imposition as aviolation of the treaty rights of tiermany, and for a further reason that it would be but a change in a general section of a tariff act to which they were opposed, and which could only be corrected by the elimination of the whele section.

The bill was reported to the Senate this morning, and Mr. Aldrich at once offered the following:

The bill was reported to the Senate this morning, and Mr. Aldrich at once offered the following:

Resolved. That the bill (H. R. 8,310), together with the bill (H. R. 7,971), new on the Senate calendar, be recommitted to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report back the said bill (H. R. 7,971), being a bill "to exempt from duty sugars molasses, etc." to the Senate favorably with amendments as follows:

First. To remart the reciprocity provisions contained in the third section of the tariff set of Oct. 0, 1890.

Second—To provide for the payment occuration of the domestic said fariff set of Oct. 0, 1890.

Second—To provide for the payment occuration with the domestic said fariff set of Oct. 0, 1890.

Third. To provide for any deficiencies in the revenue that may arise from the removal of all duffes upon singer or from any other causes, by imposing a customs duty upon wood and increasing the castoms duties or the internal revenue taxes upon articles of luxury.

The Republican members of the committee say that this is the Republican policy, and they are willing to go on record as favoring that policy and antagonizing the pending propositions submitted to Congress by the Democrats.

The meaning of all this is that the Republican Senators intend to use the bill as the subject of a general political debate, in which the whole tariff question, including the reciprocity features of it, and the lack of harmony in the Democratic party on the financial question, and the failure of the Administration to get legislation, will be made the basis of a partisan discussion. The Republicans do not admit that it is their intention to defeat the bill after they shall have talked to their hearts' content about it, and they may eventually pass it. There are many Republican Senators, especially those from the West, who are being urged by their constituents to vote for the bill, in order to save the European cattle market to the Western dealers. There are only a few days left of the session, and the passage of objectio

NO FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

Secretary Carilale Orders the Printing of

the New Four Per Cent. Bonds. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-There will be no further financial legislation attempted by the House this session. The defeat of two banking bills and one bond bill in quick succession satisfles the Democratic leaders that a majority of the House cannot be brought to the support of any measure. There was talk in the House today that some measure of financial relief might be engrafted upon the General Deficiency Appropriation bill when it is taken up in the Senpropriation bill when it is taken up in the Senate, but it is not definitely known if this attempt will be seriously made. The members of the House are now looking forward with impatience to adjournment, and the Committee on Rules is constantly importuned for special orders for certain important bills that have not yet received consideration by the House, but which can be rushed through the Senate, it is believed, if they can reach that body during the last week of the session. One of these is the Navael Reorganization bill and another is the Nicaragua Chanbill, All talk of an extra session has ended, and it is believed that when Congress adjourns on the 4th of March next it will not be asked to convene again until the regular meeting day in December.

An analysis of the vote upon the Gold Bond

December.

An analysis of the vote upon the Gold Bond
bill in the House vesterday shows that the several parties were divided as follows:

Democrats—For the bill, 80; against, 94; majority
against, 9 licans. For the bill, 31; against, 63; majority Populists—Against the bill, 10.

Against, 30.

Papulius—Against the bill, 10.

Secretary Carliele has given orders to Claude
M. Johnson, Chief of the Eureau of Engraving
and Printing, to proceed at once to brush up the
old plates and prepare new ones for the printing
of the four percent bonds sold under the contingent agreement with the Morgan-Belmont
syndicate. The old plate contains the text of
the law under which the four percent bonds
are issued. The new plate will contain the terms
under which the four can, bonds on a 3½ percent, interest are issued, and this surface printting will be put on the face of the four percent,
bonds, run off from the old plates, requiring
each bond to be run through the press twice or
more.

cach bond to be run through the press twice or more.

A sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations was in secret assains for a long time this evening preparing an amendment to be offered to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, when it shall be reported to the Senate, making provision for an issue of Treasury certificates to meet the deficiencies in the revenues. The Sundry Civil bill may be reported to the Senate to morrow, or possibly not until Monday. The exact form of the new proposition has not been agreed upon, but will probably be a provision for three per cent. Treasury notes, redeemable at the option of the Government one year after date. Senater Gorman is the Chairman of the sub-committee having the matter in charge, and he will offer the proposed amendment in the sub-committee having the matter in charge, and he will offer the proposed amendment in the

IN THIS A BLOW AT TOM REED'S PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRATIONS?

More Than Half the Republican Members Break Away from Their Leader on the Gold Bend Resolution-Unbidden Quests at the White House Reception-Experiences of a Cabinet Lady with the Wife of a Country Postmaster Sharp Competition Foreshadowed for Building the Sengoing Torpedo Boats Scantor Hansom Urged for Minister to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- All the Congressmen and politicians in Washington are gossiping to-day about how the attitude of the Republicans in the House yesterday toward the President's financial policy will affect Tom Reed's Presidential aspirations. More than half of the Re-publican members, over whom Mr. Reed has heretofore been an absolute autocrat, broke away and left their leader and his handful of party friends to be defeated. It was understood that ever since the financial question has been before the House Mr. Reed has been uneasy in his mind, and the Democrats have been doing everything in their power to embarrass him and put him in a hole. More than a year ago Mr. Reed wrote a magazine article in which Mr. Reed wrote a magazine article in which he said some things very favorable to the enlarged use of silver, and thereby gained for himself many friends in the South and West. Lately, however, he has been brought face to face with the necessity of chosoing cetween sliver and gold, and after much fluttering about he finally settled down with the fock of gold men. During the exciting debate in the House yesterday his sphinx face revealed nothing of the workings of his mind. He was plainly nervous all day, however, and held repeated conferences with his party friends. The opposition to his attitude among some of the Western Republicans is so strong that it has started the report that his leadership in the next House will be challenged, and that a Western candidate for Speaker will be put forward by the Republicans who disagree with Mr. Reed in his attitude on the currency question, and that he will be elected but it is doomed in advance to defeat. Mr. Reed will be the Speaker of the next House, and will probably find some method before the Fresidential Convention meets of explaining his attitude on the financial question satisfactory to those whose votes he expects to get.

Large numbers of people always attend the card receptions at the White House without invitations, but the practice was never so general as it has been this year. Last night, at the Army and Navy reception, there must have been a hundred or more guests who were not expected and who forced their way in without interference from the ushers and guards. Many of them were well known citizens of Washington, who are perfectly familiar with the customs and regulations that govern official entertainments. They appeared in full dress, and seemed to feel at ease. The remainder were evidently strangers, probably tourists or visitors to the city, who could not resist the tempitation, even in violation of the laws of propriety, to see the President and his wife in their best raiment and surrounded by the prominent official families of Washington. This class of people could be detected by their manifest lack of familiarity with the rules of the White House, and the garments they were. Most of them were dressed in ordinary street clothing. The women kept on their wraps and hats, and the men carried their overcoats on their arms and their hats in their hands, and wandered freely about among the richly dressed members of the Democratic nobility. One stranger attempted to help herself to some of the flowers that decorated a mantel in the East Room, but was soon made aware that her conduct was irregular, for a detective stepped promptly to her side and whispered something in her ear. Her hand dropped as if she was stricken with paralysis, her face flushed, she made a nervous remark, and stepped away through the crowd. as it has been this year. Last night, at the

Washington can tell interesting stories of her Washington can tell interesting stories of her experience with the free American citizen. The fact that the reception days of the ladies of the Cabinet are advertised in the newspapers brings to their homes crowds of people who come through curlosity alone. Under previous administrations, when refreshments were served at the Cabinet houses on reception days, the number of this class of people was very much larger, but they are numerous enough new.

"Now they are often offensive," said a Cabinet lady last night as she was relating some of her experiences. "They are well-meaning people, and seem to be prompted only by a goodnatured curlosity to learn all about people in official life. Last week a very good-looking, well-dressed elderly woman came up to me as I was receiving and said pleasantly that it was her first visit to Washington, and that she wanted to see all she could so as to tell the girls at home. I asked her some questions, and fround that her husband was Postmaster in a small town in central New York. He came to Washington on business with the department and brought his wife with him, and she was making the best use of her time. She had four daughters at home, and had taken a plunger into the Washington swim to gratify her own curlosity and have some interesting information to communicate when she returned. After I had finished questioning her she began to question me, and her inquisitiveness was rather startling. Among other things she asked the cost of my gown, where it was made, what the trimming was, and how much we paid for house rent. She wanted to know how many children I had, their names and their ages, and whether they are healthy on experience with the free American citizen. The to know how many children I had, their names and their ages, and whether they are healthy or not. I dedged her inquisitiveness on some points, but gave her as much information about our domestic affairs as I thought was proper, for I am sure she enjoyed the conversation. But all people are not so deferential as she, and some of my callers I could not have answered so pa-tiently."

Chairman Hinkley of the State Committee was in consultation with Senators Hill and Murphy at the Capitoi to-day with regard to the affairs of the Democratic organization in New York State. Mr. Hinkley declined to be interviewed on the particular subject of his conversation with the Senators but said that before he left the city he might have occasion to make public an address to the New York State Democrats.

Senator Hill had no opportunity to-day to study the reply sent to the Senate by the Postmaster-General with regard to removals and appointments of Postmasters in New York State, but said that after he received the report from the printer, and had gone through it, he might have some statement to make for publication. phy at the Capitol to-day with regard to the af-

American shipbuilders are gathering Washington, attracted by the opening of bids for the three sea-going torpedo boats, which occurs next Tuesday. It is understood that the competition will be very sharp, and that at least one of the great firms that has built war ships will submit propositions of a startling character. The specifications called for boats able to make twenty-four and a half knots per hour, which is above the record of any existing American vessel. The Union Iron Works, which built the cruisers Charleston, San Francisco, and Olympia, express the intention of guaranteeing a vessel on modified plans with a speed of twenty-six kilots, and Fastern constructors of note evince a determination of discounting this high figure. Over forty firms have been figuring on the department's specifications for several months, and adetermination has been expressed by some of them to take the work below cost on account of the present business depression for the purpose of keeping their men employed and for the fame which will attach to the builders of successful boats. for the three sea-going torpedo boats, which

The Committee on the Ford's Theatre Disaster yesterday made a favorable report to the Sen-ate appropriating \$115,000 for the relief of the heirs of those who were killed in that accident. The bill pays to each \$5,000, and where there is a widow with children one-half is to be paid to the children, share and share alike. If the deceased was an unmarried person, the money is to be paid to the legal heirs.

The President has appointed the Right Hon, Henry B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota, to be a member of the Board of Indian Commis-sioners, vice Charles C. Painter, deceased.

The British naval administration is about to follow the lead of France and Germany in imitating the triple-screw flyers designed by Engitating the triple-screw flyers designed by Engineer-in-Chief Melville of the United States navy. These record-demolishing war ships have stirred up fereign nations, and American officers are naturally gratified to find that they have set the pace. The Frenchmen have even translated the term "pirates" as applied to the Columbia and Minneapolls. Their new triple-screw racers now building have been popularly christened "corsairs."

Minister Zeballos, who, in addition to his ordipary credentials as Envoy of the Argentine Re-public to the United States, was specially acpublic to the United States, was specially accredited as the representative of his Government in the boundary dispute recently arbitrated by President Cleveland, has informed several of his colleagues in the Diplomatic Corps of his intended return to south America early in April to take care of his private interests, which are very large. He expects his successor to reach this country before he leaves. A cable despetch from Buenos Ayres, annotheing that his letters of recall had been sent him, undoubtedly refers to his credentials as apsclated and cannot affect his standing as Argentine Minister at Washington. The Argentine flowernment has formally expressed to President Cleveland its complete satisfaction with his de-You will bless "Chimmie Fadden" when you rend

TO FIGHT AGAINST VICE.

Takes Strong Nerves and Clear Brain These Days.

The Rev. I. P. Quimby of the Broadway Church, Boston, Says it Is His Duty to Recommend Paine's Celery Compound-It Makes People



REV. I. P. QUIMBY.

Statistics Regarding the Appointment and

of New York, Postmaster-General Bissell to-day sent to the Senate the following:

The policy adopted by the present Administra-

other than Presidential offices, who are ap-

pointed for no fixed term, is and has been that

four years, and none is removed prior to the expiration of the full term of four years, except

MOVEMENTS OF WAR VESSELS

The Columbia Delayed at Norfolk on Ac-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. Admiral Meade is

count of the Ice in the River.

Army and Navy News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Ensign M. L. Bristol

has been ordered to duty at the Norfolk Navy

Yard. Passed Assistant Engineer G. A. Strick-

Leave of absence for four months, to take

effect on or about May 15, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Second Lieut, Charles Miller, Fleventh infantry.

The leave of absence granted Lieut, Col. Edgar R. Keilogg, Tenth infantry, is extended one month. The leave of absence granted Second Lieut, Lowis S. Soriey, Sixtoenth Infantry, is extended one month.

Eugene L. Maxwell's Will,

The will of the late Eugene L. Maxwell of Brooklyn has been offered for probate. The entire estate, valued at \$400,000, goes to the widow and children.

FOR WEAK LUNGS

Use WINCHESTER'S

B YPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME and SOB Broachits, Nervous Frostration, Dyspepsia, Loss of Vigor

land has been placed on the retired list.

Clergymen to-day need big hearts and sound nerves to accomplish all the good they intend. It isn't merely the fact of preaching once a week that makes the life of the minister of to-day so wearing on nerves and brain. Their every-day labor is a round of exacting duties that tax heavily their nervous strength.

The modern minister must keep up his enthusiasm, his hopefulness, and his genuine love of his work. He must feel strongly, think deeply, and have confidence in his labor and in himself.

REV. 1. P. QUIMBY.

Owe if to the fact that I always keep Paine's celery compound on hand, and when any of us are "out of sorts" administer it.

Hoth wife and I in our arduous church work are often, by anxiety and overwork, reduced to the verge of nervous prostration, and as often, by the use of Paine's celery compound, restored to our wonted energy of mind and vigor of body. Our sons, who are young pharmacists, tell us they sell more of Paine's celery compound than any two proprietary medicines, not excepting the sarsaparillas.

Yours for Paine's celery compound.

REV. 1. P. QUIMBY.

Pastor of Broadway Church, Boston, Mass.

When the nervous strength the become from Almost any woman in high official life in

thusiasm, his hopefulness, and his genuine love of his work. He must feel strongly, think

deeply, and have confidence in his labor and in himself.

But all this taxes heart and brain to the uttermost, It cails for a tremendous outlay of nervous energy seven days in the week and 365 every year. Many clergymen break down utterly under the nervous strain.

Rev. I. P. Quimby, the well-known Boston preacher, has been saved from nervous prostration.

In a publication of his Sunday school he has recently published the following open letter:

Bosrox, Nov. 20, 1894.

Never in my life have I commended any proprietary medicine, but I would be derelict in duty if I failed to let the public know what a great boon to humanity I believe Paine's celery compound to be. With a family of seven I have not paid a dollar for a doctor in ten years, and I

cision against it in the Brazilian boundary dis-pute, and the relations between the two Gov-ernments are at present extremely cordial.

Statistics Regarding the Appointment and

The Treasury Department has amended the regulations of Dec. 28, 1894, issued in pursuance the Chinese treaty, so as to require Chinese laborers making application to customs officers nearest the place of residence of such laborers for certification of their identification papers to state the place in the United States from which they are to make their exit from this country. In all other respects the circular of Dec. 28, 1894, remains in full force and effect.

It was rumored about the Capitol to-day that the President will be urged to appoint Senator Ransom to be Minister to Mexico, to ator Ransom to be Minister to Mexico, to succeed the late Minister Gray of Indiana, whose death was announced this morning. Mr. Ransom's term of office as a Senator expires with this Congress, and it is said that the President would be very glad to tender him this appointment. This afternoon a petition to the President was put in circulation asking him to nominate Mr. Ransom. This polition was signed by every hemografic Senator present, and when the Senate adjourned there were about twenty-five signatures to the potition. The remainder of the Democratic Senators will sign the petition to-morrow and it will then be sent to the President.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:
Henry H. Babcock, to be Collector of Customs at
New Hiven. Conn.
Fostmatters—John R. Stannard, Boonville, N. Y.;
Christine Carroll, Stillwater, Minn.; John J. Thornton, St. James, Minn.

Capt. Howgate's Trial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. At the trial of Capt. Howgate this morning Mr. Culby of Nebraska. ex-Assistant United States Attorney-General, was the first witness. He said that he had met Capt. Howgate in Michigan, took three trips with him to the South, and visited him in New York city in the period from 1885 to 1888, New York city in the period from 1885 to 1888. During these tripe Capt. Howgare met old friends under his real name, transacted business requiring signatures and transfers of real estate, and, on one occasion at least, stopped off in Washington for a day or two. Gen. Colly said that Capt. Howgare showed him about New York city, and introduced him to Sydney Dillon and other notable people.

Two Government witnesses were called for the defence to testify about mutilated records in the aignal service, after which former employees of the signal service were called to tell of methods of signing vouchers by Gen. Myer.

Died Suddenly in a Restaurant at Montelat MONTCLAIR, Feb. 15.-Mrs. Ray, a woman about 50 years old, died suddenly this afterneon in Adolph Levi's restaurant on Fullerton avenue. At about 1 o'clock Mrs. Hay entered the restaurant and complained of feeling ill. She was shown to a place where she could reat in the back part of the store. No further attention was paid to her for about an hour, when it was eliscovered that the woman was dead. Mrs. Ray recently came from New York, and boarded with Mrs. Conrad on the mountain. Mrs. Conrad says that she has known Mrs. Ray only a short time. An unmarried daughter of the dead woman was telegraphed to in New York, and late this afterneon she arrived here. The doctors say that death resulted from heart disease. restaurant and complained of feeling ill. She

Ice Carries a Lighthouse Away.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. Capt. Wilde of the Lighthouse Board received a despatch this afternoon saying that the lighthouse at Smith's Point, Va., 100 miles south of Washington, at the entrance of the Potomac River into Chesa-peake hay, had been carried away by the drift-ing ice. The keeper escaped. This lighthouse was badly damaged last winter by the storms Most of the lighthouses at the mouth of the Potomac River and in the bay are iron screw stations, and it is feared that others will be damaged or carried away.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company. The forty-fifth annual statement of the Man hattan Life Insurance Company shows that the payments to policy holders during 1894 amounted to \$1,831,615, making the total of such payments since the organization of the company \$37,000,000. The insurance in force such payments since the organization of company \$37,000,000. The insurance in for ou Jan. 1, 1805, was \$61,618,675, and the say

of the New York Central Railroad's engines is lying on its side in the Hudson River, surrounded by water and ice, about two miles above Rhinebeck, and an engineer and a fireman, men who have been in the worst accidents in the hisory of the read, are lying at the point of death in the Vassar Hospital in this city as the result

THE ENGINE OF THE FAST MAIL

THROWN INTO THE HUDSON.

Engineer Bonoghuo and Fireman Greene

Dangerousty Hart-The Accident Caused

by Two Cars That Broke from a Freight

Train Crashing Into the Rear End of the

Train and Blocking the Down Track-

The Past Mail Crashes Into the Wreck

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 15. One of the biggest

of an accident which occurred on the road at about 3:30 this morning. The engineer's name s James Donoghue, and during his twenty years of service with the Central road he has been in ten accidents, four of which have resulted fatally for others. He was engineer of the Ill-fated express train which met with disaster in the accident at Harling's on Christ-mas eve, 1800, when a dozen or more persons lost their lives. Shortly after this his train ran into a Peckskill local at Tarrytown; and last year, while running the same train that was wrecked this morning, he ran into a locemotive at the second tower below Sing Sing, and his engine was detailed and thrown into the river, Most of the other smash-ups he has been in were trifling affairs, but in all, like the one yes

terday, he was not in the least to blame.

The accident this morning was a peculiar one, and was due entirely to the fact that two freight cars on a train bound north parted from the rest of the train while it was going at full speed. The freight train is known as the "Troy pick up," and goes up the road every morning pick-ing up stray freight cars. After it leaves Foughkeepsie it generally goes through to Troy without a stop and at a high rate of speed for a reight truit. This morning the train was in chart of children from the ray, and shored of control of the control of the

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-In response to Mr. information about the Post Offices in the State tion with reference to Postmasters in offices they are allowed invariably to serve a term of expiration of the full term of four years, except for cause shown. The number of such Postmasters in office March 4, 1923, and who are still in office, is 1,542; the number permitted to serve out a full period of four years, 1,096. There were 576 appointments to fill vacancles caused by resignation and death, and 120 removals for cause upon inspectors reports and charges. The number of Postmasters in Presidential offices whose terms have not expered is 44; the number whose terms have expired for which no nominations have been made, it. There have been 11 appointments to fill vacancies caused by resignation, 5 by death, and 26 offices have become Presidential, nominations for 24 of which have been made.

Other information is as follows: Whole number of Presidential offices, 21s; number of Postmasters in Presidential offices, 21s; number of Postmasters in Presidential offices who were in office March 4, 1863, and were permitted by President Cleveland to serve out their full terms, 153; the number removed for cause prior to the expiration of their terms, 23.

DIED OF POISON

The Police Uncertain Whether or Not 15 Was a Case of Suicide.

waiting for the cruiser Columbia to join his Coroner's Physician Weston held an autopsy aquadron at St. Lucia, where the ships arrived n the body of Herman Hawess, who died in day. The Columbia must be docked at New Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Hawess was admitted to the alcoholic ward, and it was thought that no had died of delirium tremens. The autopsy showed that his death was due to a dose of Paris green. Whether this was taken wilfully or was given to him by some one the police of the East Eighty-eighth street station are now trying to find out.

Hawess lived at 4:14 East Seventy-ninth street, and was comployed in his father's liquor store at 1.588 East End avenue. On Monday he began to drink heavily. On Wednesday he pretended that he was a policeman and arrested Henry Luhr of 4:12 East Ninety-second street, its said that he found Luhr in his bed feeding fifteen naked men with softs candy. Luhr was released, but Hawess was locked up. He was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital and later to Bellevue, where he died. Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Hawess was ad-York before she can be sent South, but she is still delayed at Norfolk. Admirat Brown, commanding the Norfolk Nevy Yard, telegraphed the Secretary of the Navy this morning as follows: "Columbia was to have left yard this morning. Pilot reports ice gorses so heavy be-tween Crancy Island and Hampton Roads as to tween transy island and Hampton Roads as to make it dangerous for ship to attempt to go through. If condition improves she will sail to morrow morning.

The cruiser Castine, which left New York for Madagascar early this month, has reported her arrival at Ponta del Gardo, one of the Western islands off the west const of Africa.

The Navy Department has heard from Admiral Carpenter at Chifu to the effect that the Charleston had arrived there after having rescued fourteen missionaries, and that he had directed the Yorktown to go to the south coast of Shautung, China, to the assistance of missionaries in that locality.

Resigned from the Seventh Regiment. Capt. James Thorne Harper of Company 1 Seventh Regiment, resigned his Captaincy by legter on Thursday night, giving as reasons

indeer on Thursday hight, giving as reasons business matters and sickness in his family. Mr. Harper is a member of Harper & Brothers He joined the regiment as a private on Nov. 6, 1874. He was promoted Corporal April 7, 1876, Sergeant, Nov. 9, 1880; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 7, 1880; First Lieutenant, Jan. 16, 1884, and Captain, Jan. 12, 1887, H is goeshed that Lieut, H. C. Duvat will succeed Capt. Harper, Capt. Kirkland of Company K also resigned this week Needn't Pay an Embezzier His Salary.

The suit of Mary P. Wentworth against Mra Florestine Stanfield, wife of the late proprieto: of the Victoria Hotel, to recover \$2,000, which she says was due as salary to her husband Clerk Wentworth, recently convicted of rob-bing the Victoria Hotel and sentenced to State prison, was dismissed yesterday by Justice New-burger in the City Court, who held that Went-worth had, in misappropriating the funds of the hotel, committed a breash of contract, and was not entitled to recover salary.

Will Satolli Go to Lisbon !

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- The Standard's correspondent in Rome says: "It is reported here and Appetite, and diseases arising from poverty of the blood. It is unequalled as a vitalizing Toule, Bruin, Nerve, and Blood Food. All Broughts. WINCHENTER . C.C. N. W. that with a view to complying with the procedure customary in promoting apostolic dele-gates. Mgr. satolit will be appointed Nuncto in Liston before being elevated to the archaelast."

SMASH-UPONTHE CENTRAL A WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK PHYSICIAN,

Writing of Pond's Extract, says "For external use it will undoubtedly retain its high reputation for the relief of hemorrhoids, varicose veins in various parts of the body, ulcers and sores, sprains and bruises, and painful swellings of various kinds. It will also appeal year by year to an increasing number of physicians and surgeons, because of its valuable antiseptic effeets and the safety with which it may be employed for such ends."

TUENGLING HIT HOLMES,

But It Was Only One Blow with His Fist-Held for Assault.

The assault case of Thomas S. Holmes, a croker, of 61 Broadway, against Frederick D. Yuengling, son of David Yuengling, Jr., the brewer, came up for examination before Police Justice Ryan in the Yorkville Court yesterday. Mr. Holmes was represented by Lawyer Ellas . Levy. Holmes said that on the night of Jan. 24 he left Burns's restaurant, on Sixth avenue near Forty-fourth street, with a friend at about 2:30 o'clock. He bade his friend good-night and walked toward the curb, intending to hail a cab. Without a moment's warning he was atruck a tremendous blow, which broke his nose and knocked out a front tooth.

He did not know at the time who struck him. He was afterward told that his assailant was Fred Yuenging. He said he did nothing to provoke the assault, and had had no previous trouble with the defendant or with any one

James Ballard, a groom, of 455 West Fifty-third street, was the next witness. He said he saw the complainant assaulted by a tall man, and picked out Yuengling as the man. He said he saw Mr. Holmes come out of the restaurant with another gentleman, saw him bid his companion good night, and start across the sidewalk. Holmes had both hands in his overcoat pockets and carried a cane in one band. He saw Yuengling step up and strike Holmes, knocking him down. Friends helped Holmes up and he went down the street, spoke to a policeman, then sutered a cab, and was driven away.

liceman, then entered a cab, and was driven away.

David Courtney, a cab driver, of 432 West Forty-eighth street, gave testimony practically the same as italiard's. The prosecution rested.

Lawyer Hunter wanted the case dismissed on the ground that no weapon was employed; hence a charge of felonious assault could not stand, he said. The motion was denied.

H. Pleyal, a member of the New York Athletic Club, was the first witness for the defence. He was at Burns's restaurant on the night of Jan. 24. He saw Holmes, Murphy, Neagle, and Yuengilug there.

Jan. 24. He saw Holmes, Murphy, Neagle, and Yuengling there.

They were not in one party. Murphy was with Holmes, and he sat at Yuengling's table. There seemed to be some sort of an altercation going on, he said, between ten or fourteen persons. He went to see what it was all about, when Holmes caught hold of him and said: "It you want any of this, take it out of me." "I didn't know what the fuse was about," said the witness, "and was much surprised at Holmes's conduct, as he and I were good friends."

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Holmes persisted in pulling him away and in talking in an excited manner that indicated he was not quite himself. Finsily, witness said, he lost his temper, and raising his cane, was about committing an act that he would have regretted, when Neagle and Yuengingfrushed up, and Neagle threw him to one suie and tood him to get out.

Pleyal said he acted on the advice and left, entering the restaurant and leaving by a rear door, lie saw ho assault committed, nor any trouble between Holmes and Yeungling.

Harry Neagle was the next witness. He saw Holmes and Pleyal facing each other, with canes upraised. He separated them, and Pleyal went away. A minute later he saw Holmes struck and knocked down.

"You say you saw Holmes struck; who struck him?" asked Justice Ryan.

"Mr. Yuengling."

Fred Yuengling, the defendant, took the stand. He said he was unacquainted with Holmes and did not see him in the restaurant, He had a lady with him. On quirting the restaurant he had an argument with three youngmen. They turned away, when he heard some one say: "If you can't lick him. I cam."

Then he saw Holmes in a tussle with Pleyal, Holmes had his cane raised, and Yuengling took it away from him:

Then Holmes advanced upon him with his first in a threatening attitude, and he hit him.

Justice Ryan said he would alter the complaint to one of simple assault and commit the defendant to answer in \$300 ball.

George Wood, the builder, qualified as surety for Mr. Yuengling.

THE CHICAGO GAS TRUST.

Representatives of the Standard Oll Comthe Standard Oil interest to-day obtained control of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, the first step toward securing control of the combined gas properties. Robert T. Lincoln. J. W. Doane, A. A. Sprague, E. M. Pheles, N. B. Ream, and George Henry Wheeler were elected directors, the holdovers being E. J. Jerzmanowski, C. K. Wooster, F. A. Crane, W. J. Campbell, and J. R. Custer. The new Board did not elect any officers, but it is understood Mr. Lincoln will be made President.

To elect the new directors it was necessary that there should be several resignations. These were all members of the Billings-Jerzmanowski-Benedict side. It is said that the Consumers' Company will be the next to be turned over to Col. Payne and his friends, who would have gained the balance of power in all the companies at the time set for the annual meetings had it not been for the injunction proceedings. Whether the directors and officers are now in contempt is a question that it will take a long legal argument to settle. They feel sure

long legal argument to settie. They feel sure that they are upon firm ground, but the Attorney-General will move to have them efted for contempt if, after a careful examination of the question, he feels warranted in so doing. This much he did not he sitate to say to day.

Counsel for the Gas Trust assert that while the directors might bessibly be in contempt had the same action been taken at an annual meeting, it would not be contempt at a called meeting of directors. They say that there is a big difference according to the laws of illinois between the two kinds of meetings.

The Equitable and the People's will be turned over in the order named, but President fillings will be retained at the head of the latter, it is said, because of his practical knowledge of the business. It was given out this morning that President Jerzmanowski was ill, and this will the prevailing uncertainty as to what the plans of the company were caused a sharp necting in the stock on Change to day. Up to the moment the meeting was held this afternoon nobody except those immediately interested these whether there was going to be seen on this

Shot Himself in a Perry House.

A man, supposed to be an employee of Brewer lausen of this city, committed suicide in Holoken vesterday morning. About 11:30 o'clock the man was seen entering the Hoboken Ferry house. Immediately after a report was heard and an investigation shower that he had blown out his brains with a revolver. The body was taken in charge by Coroner Volt. The man was about 47 years old. The only thing found on the body by which it could be identified was a card of H. Chaisen & Sons, brewers, of this city.

Susan B. Anthony's 75th Birthday.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 15 .- Susan B. Anthony, who Miss Anthony's sister Mary has just returned Miss Anthony's mater Mary has just between from the South. She says she has many words of praise for the monner in which Susan and slo were entertained by the Southern people and sat a Sound's health was never better. She attributes this to her regular habits and daily exercise. It has been fifty years since Miss Susan took up the woman suffrage movement.

A New York Travelling Salesman's Soleids, AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 15. - Marx Meyer, a travelcommitted suicide this morning by shooting committed suicide this morning by shooting himself four times, after which he jumped from the fourth-story window of the Avenue Hotel, He lived a short time after he jumped, and said that he was a Russlan Jew and that his father was living in Russia.

AFTER TRYING 100 mm to chear your self-in the self-in